FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 184 *23 September 1985*

ALBANIA

'Militant Spirit' Needed To Overcome Drought [ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Sep] B 1
Cultural Exchange Agreement Signed With DPRK B 1
Reportage on the Illyrian Studies Convention B 2
Soviet, SFRY Historians Accused of Falsification [ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Sep] B 2
Briefs: Envoy to Bangladesh; Railroad Nears Completion B 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SFRY Trade Union Delegation Meets Leaders D 1
Received by Strougal D 1
Meets With Hoffmann D 1
Chnoupek Interviewed on UN General Assembly Tasks [Bratislava PRAVDA 18 Sep] D 1
Strougal Gives Festive Nuclear Plant Address D 3
U.S., UK Coordinating Anti-Soviet Campaign D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Brandt's Visit, Talks With Leaders E 1
FRG Mission Hosts Reception E 1
Meets Church Officials E 1
Satisfied With Talks E 1
Views Humanitarian Issues, Ties [DPA] E 4
Welcomed in Weimar [DPA] E 5
BILD Suggests Honecker To Visit FRG in November [DPA] E 5
Foreign Minister Fischer's Activities at UN E 6
Meets With Shevardnadze E 6
Meets With Perez de Cuellar E 6
Honecker Receives FRG Metalworkers Delegation E 7
Reagan Press Conference, Arms Limitation Viewed E 8

HUNGARY

Lazar Delivers Dinner Speech; Ends Japan Visit F 1
Lazar's Toast [NEPSZABADSAG 18 Sep] F 1
Lazar's Return
Agricultural Production Prescriptions Fulfilled F 2
Foreign Coal Purchases Increase 40 Percent F 2
Marjai To Attend CEMA Session in Moscow F 3
Sarlos Receives Nikonov-Led USSR Delegation F 3
Poland's Messner Holds Discussions With Marjai F 3

POLAND

Temporary Arrests Lifted on Humanitarian Grounds G 1
AFP Account G 1
Glemp Comments on U.S. Sanctions, Other Issues G 1
Reportage on Jaruzelski Trip to Cuba, UN G 2
Delegation Named G 2
Jaruzelski Statement to PAP G 3
TV Interviews Jaruzelski G 3
Greetings Sent From Plane G 4
Coverage of Cuba Visit [cross-reference] G 4
Rakowski Attends FRG Conference on PPR Relations G 5
Calls for 'Concrete Talks' G 5
Seminar Concludes G 5
Barcikowski Interviewed on Economic Situation G 5
Urban Speaks With Polish Journalists 19 Sep G 6
Views Jaruzelski Trip, Crops G 8
Urban 10 Sep Remarks on Elections Boycott Call G 9
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 17 Sep]

ROMANIA

Speeches Given at Dinner for Indonesia's Suharto H 1
Ceausescu Speech H 1
[SCINTEIA 17 Sep]
Suharto Speech H 3
[SCINTEIA 17 Sep] H 3
Trade Agreements Signed H 5
Ceausescu Visits Industries in Brasov County H 6
Ceausescu Receives Visiting JCP Delegation H 6
UN Agenda Includes Romanian-Sponsored Items H 8
Andrei Meets With USSR Deputy Foreign Minister H 8
Summary of RCP Delegation's Visit to USSR H 8
[SCINTEIA 19 Sep]

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC Discusses Realization of Economic Policy I 1
Defense Committee Endorses Budget Amendments I 2
Stojanovic Explains Error in Serbia SAWP Report I 2
Vojvodina Executive Accepts Serbia Social Plan I 3
Macedonia TUs View Protection of Social Property I 3
Kosovo Transport Workers Stage Work Stoppage I 4
Dizdarevic, Delegation Depart for UN Session I 5
Stojanovic Receives USSR's Jegorov for Talks I 5
Kazakh, Bosnia-Hercegovina Officials Hold Talks I 5
Zarkovic Meets With Visiting PRC Official I 6
Zarkovic, Mexican Socialist Leader Hold Talks I 6
[BORBA 13 Sep]
Bulgarian Minister Visits 16-20 September I 6
Bulgarian Call for Conference of CP's Dismissed I 7
[Canak]

'MILITANT SPIRIT' NEEDED TO OVERCOME DROUGHT

AU211627 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Extraordinary Drought and Its Consequences Are Overcome Through Stringent Measures"]

[Excerpts] Our country has been experiencing an extraordinary drought for some months. The level of the water in the reservoirs of hydroelectric power plants and agricultural reservoirs is very low and continues to be reduced every day. The flow of rivers is only half the minimal amount planned. The consequences of this unprecedented and prolonged drought are being felt in the power industry, as well as in all sectors of the economy and agriculture. Some plants and factories are already working with only half the planned electricity supplies. In others, shifts have been reduced from three to two. The recent precipitation has helped agriculture, but has not mitigated the situation in the power industry and the difficulties that have been created there.

In neighboring countries -- Yugoslavia, southern Italy, Bulgaria, and so forth -- the consequences of this drought have been disastrous. In some countries, wheat yields were reduced by half. Corn yields are expected to drop to 20 or 30 percent of expectations. The number of livestock has been reduced due to the damage done to forage crops.

In our country, the wheat plan has been almost completely fulfilled due to more wheat harvested than ever before. Good yields are also expected from the corn industry and forage crops. This is a result of the timely measures adopted by the party, and the great investments made in irrigation and the development of our power industry. This is a result of the selfless work of the working masses.

Let us overcome the difficulties that have been created by the shortage of electricity and the low water level with a minimum of losses and as little preoccupation as possible through good organization and strict control everywhere. Measures have been adopted to reduce working time in some factories. Some collectives have organized matters in an exemplary manner and are fulfilling the planned tasks although they are working only 5 days.

The lofty spirit of socialist solidarity must help to overcome this situation. A practical embodiment of this solidarity is the overfulfillment of plans to compensate for all deficits created by the shortage in electricity. With perfect organization and a militant spirit our workers, led by the communists, will surely overcome these difficulties with the least possible loss to the economy.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU191201 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 19 (ATA) -- The plan on cultural exchanges between the government of the PSR of Albania and the government of the DPR of Korea for 1985-1986 period was signed in Pyongyang these days.

For the Albanian side the plan was signed by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the DPR of Korea Jovan Antoni, while for the Korean side by the vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the DPR of Korea O Mun Hon. [spelling as received]

REPORTAGE ON THE ILLYRIAN STUDIES CONVENTION

AU211613 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 20 September 1985 begins its newscast with reportage on the Second Convention of Illyrian Studies, which opened in Tirana at 0900 hours. A reporter announces that the proceedings are also attended by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, and other invitees. The announcer says that the proceedings are also attended by foreign scholars from a number of countries.

The Second Convention of Illyrian Studies is opened by Professor Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. After stressing the importance and purpose of the convention, Prof Buda refers also to the great role played by Enver Hoxha in the development of all aspects of science in Albania. Thanking the foreign scholars participating in the convention, Prof Buda goes on to say: "We regret that, despite our invitations, only one of our colleagues is expected to arrive from Yugoslavia, although a number of renowned colleagues from that neighboring country are so very interested and have also contributed to the study of these problems. This is particularly valid with regard to a number of scholars from Kosovo, who have made a considerable scientific contribution to the study of problems pertaining to the origin of the Illyrians, their civilization, and their legacy." Prof Buda then went on to summarize the findings of Albanian archeology and related sciences. This is followed by summaries of the papers delivered to the convention by various scholars.

SOVIET, SFRY HISTORIANS ACCUSED OF FALSIFICATION

AU211814 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Viron Koka, doctor of historical sciences: "The Crisis of the Bourgeois-Revisionist Historiography; a Reflection of the Profound Crisis of the Exploiting System"]

[Excerpt] Nationalism and chauvinism are major features of present-day revisionist historiography. The Soviet, Yugoslav, and other revisionist historians are falsifying the history of other people. According to them, almost the entire history of Europe, from the most ancient to recent times, bears the seal of the Slav's ethnicity and their ethno-cultural contribution.

The pseudo-Marxist Soviet historians present a number of the reactionary forces of the past in their country as having been progressive and the Czarist policy as progressive and liberating. They extend this "progressive" role even in the matter of Albania, when everyone knows that Russia was the number one enemy of freedom and independence, and played a role in the tragedy of the country's partition in 1913. The new Kremlin Czars, who are marching on the road of the old ones, pride themselves on their predecessors(!). The Soviet and Yugoslav revisionist historiographers have thrown mud on even the most brilliant eras of our history, as in the case of the National Liberation Movement and the period of socialist construction.

Under these circumstances, when the ideological struggle on the front of historiography is becoming increasingly more acute, and when numerous arrows are being directed against our history and our social system, our Marxist-Leninist historiography, enlightened by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, has always maintained and will continue to maintain a militant position.

It will continue to consistently develop its principled, scientific, and argumentative criticism against the distortions and falsifications of our reality and will give a deserved answer to the bourgeois and revisionist scribblers who look upon this reality with dark glasses.

The heroic and invincible struggle of our party against the bourgeois and revisionist ideology and the great and brilliant teachings of our immortal teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, will serve us as a compass.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH -- Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- On September 9, 1985 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhimiter Stamp, presented the credentials to the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad. Attending the ceremony of handing over the credentials were also the provisional foreign secretary, A.K.H. Morshed; the secretary of the president, Noor Mohamed, the protocol chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, A.K.M. Faroq and others. [Spelling of names as received] [Text] [Tirana ATA in Albanian 1042 GMT 12 Sept 85 AU]

RAILROAD NEARS COMPLETION -- The Fire-Vlore Railway Line, this new project of the 7th Five-Year Polan, is near completion. Thousands and thousands of young men and women, from all over Albania, organized in units, have been working so far on this railway line. The ATA correspondent went recently to the construction sites of this railway line and was told that now, when the action is approaching its end, the tasks in the three sectors are realized 120-140 per cent. All objects have been built, the main 35 km long line has been linked and the secondary lines have been assembled. 160 large and small works of art have been built along the line, including the 270 km long Mifol Bridge, with two passages, the 800 km Koshovica tunnel etc. More than 750 thousands of cubic meters of soil and sand have been poured for filling of the track and stations. In some places the track filling has reached the height of 2 up to 6 meters. Goods trains continue to move along the railway line and it is expected that passenger transport will soon get under way. The construction of the Fire-Vlore railway line marks the completion of rail network in western lowland Albania. [Excerpts] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 5 Sep 85 AU]

SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS

Received by Strouga

LD192214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] In Hrzan Palace today Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received a delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia led by Lazar Djodjic, its president and member of the LCY Central Committee. During the discussion, Lubomir Strougal emphasized the results achieved in the development of comprehensive relations between the CSSR and SFRY and stressed that all the prerequisites for the addition of new forms of cooperation exist. He acquainted the guests with the results achieved by the CSSR in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with the aims of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. He noted that the 17th CPCZ Congress, which will outline the main directions for the CSSR's further social and economic development, will be an important social event next year.

In conclusion, Lubomir Strougal noted that the visit by the SFRY trade union delegation is a significant contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, was also present during the meeting.

Meets With Hoffmann

LD212001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Final talks took place today in Prague between delegations of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation headed by its chairman Lazar Djodjic, member of the LCY Central Committee.

At the end of the SFRY trade union delegation's stay in the CSSR, a joint press statement was issued stating that both trade union delegations exchanged information during their official talks on the main tasks of the trade union organizations at the present time. Both delegations noted that there are reserves in their mutual contacts for more effective exchanges of experience. They agreed that workers and trade unionists of both countries are concerned about the tension that exists in international relations, and that they fully support the efforts of all progressive forces aimed at achieving disarmament, strengthening security, and consolidating world peace.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TASKS

AU201052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 85 p 7

[CTK New York dispatch: "To Protect the Coming Generation Against the Scourge of War; Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek's Interview on the 40th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly session, which has just begun, is the 40th. That means that it is a jubilee session.

We expect it to have a really festive character; but at the same time it should become the concrete fulfillment of the noble ideal that mankind invested in the United Nations when it was born in 1945. This was said by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, in reply to a question put to him in New York by CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents on what he expects from the 40th UN General Assembly session, and what the main tasks of the CSSR delegation will be there.

Yes, one must continue to recall that the United Nations was born in the fire of the peoples' immense struggle to save civilization from fascist barbarism, the minister continued. In that struggle, to which the USSR made a decisive contribution, the states of different social systems succeeded in joining forces in order to ward off the common danger in the spirit of the goal they later formulated in the UN Charter in the well-known categorical imperative: "To Protect Future Generations Against the Scourge of War." And if these states could unite against the common enemy of those times -- fascism -- then today they must also join forces against a no less dangerous common enemy -- the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the militarization of space, and thus also the further threatening of world peace. It is to this central idea -- that is, to the priority issues of averting the threat of a nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, strengthening peace, and normalizing international relations -- that we devote our energetic activity in this most representative world forum. In a course coordinated with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, we intend to affirm our unchangeable support for the policy of detente and to contribute in an offensive way in this respect to the establishment of a reliable system of general security on the basis of comprehensive peaceful cooperation among states, as demanded by the UN Charter.

In the current international situation which -- as a result of the efforts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to acquire military supremacy -- remains tense and complicated, we consider specific measures against the militarization of space to be particularly important. I surely need not recall what a negative impact, both here in the United Nations and in general, the recent American antisatellite weapon test had -- this demonstration of the desire to accelerate preparations for "star wars." That is why we consider the initiative proposal submitted by the USSR to the 40th UN General Assembly session on international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space, while excluding the militarization of space, to be highly topical. We will pay an active part in asserting the ideas contained in this Soviet proposal and strive to achieve the adoption of effective measures for averting feverish armament in space as the basic condition for the peaceful use of space.

We intend to make use of the high prestige of the tribune of the UN General Assembly to express our view that the approaching Soviet-American summit negotiations this November in Geneva are a significant opportunity for deepening the USSR-U.S. dialogue on the most important international problems, particularly concerning the halting of nuclear armament on earth and preventing it from being tranferred to space. We assess the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the entire package of interlinked issues of space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and intermediate-range, in the same spirit. We fully support the position adopted at these negotiations by the USSR, as well as the individual specific proposals it has submitted in Geneva. In this context it is particularly necessary to stress the signifiance of the Soviet proposal to adopt throughout the entire period of negotiations a moratorium on development -- including research and development work -- on tests, and on deployment of space weapons and the freezing of strategic offensive weapons, as well as to stress the significance of unilateral steps undertaken by the USSR.

Understandably, we will devote maximum attention to pushing through the whole package of the socialist countries' disarmament initiatives, from those on the essential need to adopt urgent political-legal and material measures for averting a nuclear war, up to the ban on chemical weapons and the initiative of socialist states, especially the proposals to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and preserving peaceful relations submitted at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

As at previous sessions, this year, too, great attention will surely be devoted to peaceful solutions in the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, the arc of which is as long as it is sad and reaches from the Persian Gulf via the Middle East and southern Africa up to Central America. We will be pushing for a peaceful and just solution of them.

Among the peaceful proposals of the socialist states in the United Nations, the CSSR's own initiatives hold an honorable place. In the first place there is the Declaration on International Cooperation for Achieving Disarmament Goals and the Resolution on International Cooperation for Disarmament, which we want to topicalize further this year, bearing in mind the significant new proposals submitted by the socialist countries.

And this kind of initiative will not be all. In cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countires, we will constantly strive to achieve the restructuring of international economic relations with the aim of eliminating all traces of colonialism and neocolonialism once and for all. This effort of ours is aimed at placing cooperation between the countries on just and democratic foundations and establishing conditions for economic cooperation based on equal rights. Such is the CSSR's principled stand, affirmed in the documents adopted at last year's CEMA economic summit. The proposal to adopt an action program for the normalization of international economic relations represents a frank offer to all countries interested in international economic cooperation based on equal rights. We will raise our voice against apartheid, racism, and all forms of violations of human rights in the world, B. Chnoupek foreign minister and head of the CSSR delegation, stressed in concluding the interview.

STROUGAL GIVES FESTIVE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ADDRESS

LD210908 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Both the builders and operators of the Dukovany nuclear power plant held a gala aktiv today to mark the putting into operation of the first block of this power project. A party and government delegation was headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. The aktiv held in the morning was preceded by the tour of the power plant. Jan Kliment reports:

The distinguished guests familiarized themselves with the nuclear part of the operation of the first block and with the progrss in construction of further ones, out of which power block number two is the closest to being put into operation and where an integral hydro test of the entire equipment is currently being carried out. This in effect involves a final test before the second reactor is put into operation physically. Partial results have demonstrated the high quality of both the construction and assembly work.

In the opening speech Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power, assessed the progress made in the project.

He stressed that the meeting of the dates set and the necessary quality of the work, including the drawing of conclusions from the failure to fulfill them and this at all levels of management, is an essential prerequisite for the success of the project.

More than 500 people present, exemplary builders, representatives of the brigades of socialist labor, and youth collectives from enterprises and organizations who are both building, assembling, and operating the power plant afterwards listened attentively to the festive speech delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, who thanked the builders of the project for the work done and recalled that nuclear power will have the main voice in the development of our fuel and power complex. He then went on to say, among other things:

[Begin Strougal recording] In the long-range development of our national economy, nuclear power is to have roughly half the share of the overall electricity generation by the year 2000 and approximately 10,000 megawatts of nuclear power capacities should be on line by that date. At the same time, we envisage that besides electricity these nuclear capacities will also be supplying heat. This large scale construction is a task that we must master unconditionally. This however presupposes that we depart consistently from the current practice of construction. It is after all a generally known fact that as a consequence of shortcomings in planning and management, the preparation and securing of the construction of nuclear power plants on the part of suppliers, the dates set are frequently put back and this is moreover accompanied by the growth of standard investment costs. In many instances this involves unjustifiable growth, a growth that springs from ineffectively executed construction as a result of the project being inadequately prepared, bad organization of work, and thereby also the underutilization of working time.

These and other shortcomings were and indeed are the subject of the justified criticism of the party and government bodies. The course of the construction to date has given us a graphic lesson in that the essential prerequisite for the realization of such a large scale program is the comprehensiveness, organization, and unifrmity of management. This is why we have subjected these questions to detailed discussions in the government and have also taken specific, relevant measures. In the planning of the construction of nuclear power plants we shall require that the specific extent of basic deliveries, including the structure of supplying capacities, is tackled in its entire complex in the 5-year plan, which should contribute to the long-term stabilization of relations between suppliers and their consumers. Annual plans ought to merely react to new realities, which will arise especially in the design or project changes.

The measures adopted represent progress in the planning and management of the development of Czechoslovak nuclear power. They also proceed from your own experiences because it is well known with what kind of problems you are having to wrestle. It is therefore all the more important that all levels of management ensure thoroughly the measures under the conditions of individual workplaces.

The putting into operation of the first block of this power plant naturally does not mean that the work has ended. We envisage that the second Dukovany block will be put on trial operation by the end of March next year at the latest and at the same time we must do everything possible to ensure that construction of the third and fourth block is completed by the planned dates. The reason I am stressing this is because the dates for putting them into operation are substantially shorter. We consider it essential that the management of construction, with the participation of representatives from the relevant ministries, should discuss with the work collectives the required measures. The coming annual meetings of party organizations will surely give their exacting word on these questions.

Communists work directly among people and can provide valuable ideas to improve the overall system of construction, to perfect the organization of work and development of people's initiative.

The entire many-thousands-strong working collective, and obviously this also means the superior bodies, must proceed from the fact that the nuclear power plant at Dukovany constitutes a key source of the growth in electricity supplies in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The level of involvement and social responsibility of the managers on all levels, as well as that of work collectives, have now been evaluated above all according to their tackling of the tasks of this year's plan. When we discussed these issues at the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, we decided that the level of planned tasks for this year will be considered to be the minimum starting base for 1986 and therefore also for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It means that the organizations that will not fulfill this year's plan are unduly optimistic in thinking that they will make their life easier in the years to come. On the contrary, they will have to catch up with all that they missed during this year. Our total output must increase faster, in the improved comprehensive manner, in such a manner that the national economy in particular will, through its technological and economic standard and productivity of labor, continue to reach the standard of the most advanced states.

Scientific and technological development today is not only a decisive force of production, but represents the most complex all-social priority. Scientific and technological revolution is the main field of our competition with capitalism -- not only in the economy, but also in politics and ideology. From this point of view, the elaboration and implementation of the complex program of the scientific and technological development of the CEMA member-states for the next 15-20 year period has been acquiring a new significance and urgency. We are therefore intensively engaged in the elaboration of our own program and in the coordination of procedures with the fraternal socialist countries. At the same time it is necessary to create conditions leading to the creation of incentive for economic organizations in accelerated implementation of the achievements of science and technology in practice.

The contributions arising from technological development, effective economizing, and quality work must represent advantages for the enterprise, advantages in remuneration, in wages, in the sphere of capital investment funds, and in the sphere of other funds for cultural and social needs of the enterprises. But at the same time, the organizations that are lagging behind and do not aim their efforts towards achieving world technological and economic parameters, that are ineffective in their economizing and exporting must be put into disadvantage. In backward, perspective-lacking, and -- let us say openly -- unnecessary spheres and products, which can be substituted by the international division of labor, it is necessary to decide in time and with a great deal of consideration their fate: either modernization or a scaling down, because even in this sphere the reserves needed for the growth of social resources exist. [end Strougal recording]

U.S., UK COORDINATING ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD211048 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Has the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in London and Washington at the moment happened by chance? Vaclav Kvasnicka answers the question:

It began with the expulsion of 25 Soviet citizens by the British Government, which accused them of spying. After this, when the USSR had undertaken diplomatic retaliatory measures it expelled another 6 citizens -- that is 31 in total -- and at the same time it unleashed a treacherous anti-Soviet campaign.

REPORTAGE ON BRANDT'S VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

FRG Mission Hosts Reception

LD192153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, gave a reception this evening for Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD. It was attended by members of the SPD chairman's entourage.

Guests at the FRG Mission were Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber; Guenter Schabowski, SED Politburo member; Professor Dr Otto Reinhold, SED Central Committee member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee; and other GDR personages, including Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Meets Church Officials

LD192325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, met Thursday evening with representatives of the Evangelical Churches of the GDR. His interlocutors were Bishop Dr Johannes Hempel, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church leaders in the GDR, and his deputy, Manfred Stolpe. The meeting was also attended by Martin Ziegler, head of the Secretariat of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR.

Satisfied With Talks

LD202024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin today, Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, expressed his satisfaction about his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman. In a statement at the start of the press conference at his residence in Niederschoenhausen Castle, Willy Brandt said: "Yesterday's talks were substantial, forward-looking and therefore encouraging. Erich Honecker, head of the GDR, spent much of his time looking after us. I consider him an experienced and influential talks partner working for peace and cooperation. I very much appreciate the fact that he also accompanied me on a tour of the city." During the tour he received strong impressions of how the old is being renewed and new things are coming into being, and of how the 750th anniversary celebrations are being prepared.

International and European questions, and questions concerning relations between the two German states were discussed with great frankness, said Willy Brandt. Brandt added that no divisions, whether the result of objective conditions or of different convictions, were trivialized.

As chairman of his party he cannot assume the tasks the federal government must solve. That is obvious. But he believes that he can help his own government on some factual questions. In other spheres it is more a question of being able to help influence -- he hopes, constructively -- further developments. At any rate he thinks the contacts over these few days should be continued and that they can bear fruit.

It does happen from time to time that foreign citizens are expelled. But the expulsion of such a large number has so far been a particularly British habit. Let us recall that in 1971 the London government expelled over 100 Soviet citizens. This the largest number ever expelled in diplomatic history up to now. Just as then, it has not undertaken these steps this time with straightforward intentions. This time it is once again motivated politically. The aim is not only to cool Soviet-British relations, but above all to discredit the peace efforts of the USSR at a time when the West finds itself on the defensive, and when the whole world very critically points out that it is putting breaks on achieving an agreement on an end to the arms race.

It is necessary to evaluate yesterday's statement by the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in this context. He said that the U.S. Government will have to send Soviet workers home because, it was said, there are truly too many of them in America. When asked by journalists whether he agrees with the Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who announced that the number of Soviet workers in the United States should be significantly reduced, Weinberger replied positively, and added that it should also be reduced elsewhere. This statement of Weinberger's shows us a lot. First it shows that those who point out that the British Government undertook the expulsion of such a large number of Soviet citizens after an agreement and mutual consultation with Washington cannot be far from the truth. And those who think that the most reactionary forces of the U.S. Government came up with this anti-Soviet campaign the exact time when the third round of the Soviet-American talks in nuclear and space weapons began in Geneva, and when the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is drawing near are also not far from the truth. Having established this, it is not difficult to conclude that the present anti-Soviet drive is aimed at not only damaging the Geneva disarmament talks, but at the same time at completely poisoning the atmosphere before the Geneva summit meeting. It has even been said that American circles around the Pentagon and the American arms concerns, the faithful representative of which is precisely Caspar Weinberger, are doing everything to ruin the meeting between the U.S. President and Mikhail Gorbachev.

It is no wonder, then, that such tendencies are coming up against opposition even in American political circles that show interest in dialogue with the USSR. American economic circles, on the other hand, justly criticise the fact that Washington is undermining the existing practice of a whole group of American-Soviet economic relations. The Soviet press agency TASS in this context yesterday emphasized that the White House, which has put science in the service of the militarists, is prepared to label those in favor of expanding Soviet-American scientific contacts in the interest of peace and progress almost as agents of Moscow.

We agreed in the assessment, Willy Brandt said, that in the foreseeable future, opportunities for the two German states must be sought in the development of joint initiatives in their two alliances for the safeguarding of peace in Europe. Solo efforts or special paths are not possible here. That is why the topic of a chemical weapons-free zone has been dealt with, and has now become the task of the two governments. From November we will try, Willy Brandt stressed, to find common ground for the much more complicated matter of a nuclear weapons-free zone, as proposed by the Palme commission.

Brandt incidentally heard information new to him that the missiles stationed in the GDR and CSSR can reach the Rhine within only 1 minute. "I admit," he said, "that the difference between this and the 1 and 1/2 minutes I had previously thought was the case is not that large, but it is notable." The new missile deployments on both sides have, in objective terms, increased the threat to both the FRG and GDR. One should not close one's eyes to this fact. "It is my natural desire -- I have said it at home in the FRG, too -- that the missiles on both sides be removed through negotiation."

We share the view, Willy Brandt said, that a halt to further missile stationing could make the Geneva negotiations easier, that no weapons should be introduced in space, and that there is moderate hope of the summit between the two superpowers in November closing the path to confrontation and opening the path to cooperation. This conviction that arms spending and spending on arms escalation should be reduced so the resources saved can be used for the Third World has met with understanding and support. In view of the growing dangers in the world, neither of the parties sees any alternative to a lasting process of detente. The obligation to peace encompasses East and West, including Europe and the two German states.

Willy Brandt announced that he had discussed humanitarian issues between the two German states with Erich Honecker. In this it has been quite clear that the GDR, like every other state in the world, has sovereignty in determining entry and exit questions. I would like to draw attention to the fact, said Willy Brandt, that formulation of the relevant section in the communique contains no one-sided expectations, but speaks of joint discussions and agreement on both sides to continue efforts in this sphere constructively. The joint communique also mentioned the mitigation of hardship cases.

Proceeding from my detailed talk with Herr Honecker, said Brandt, I can say that it is the -- permit me for once to quote -- "firm intention" of the GDR leadership to put into practice a broader positive handling of exit visas in urgent family cases, and exit visas for visits in urgent family cases. Here there is talk of corresponding rules by the GDR, that is of circumstances and those entitled.

Even though how it deals with this question is indeed solely up to the GDR, he also maintained that much can be made more difficult through an all-knowing attitude on our part. I repeat, said Brandt, I have justified reasons for having concrete expectations.

He has been able to put forward the federal government's position on the current negotiations on a cultural agreement and on the shaping of youth exchanges and joint efforts by the two states in the sphere of environmental protection.

Thereafter, Willy Brandt and the members of his entourage answered numerous questions from domestic and foreign journalists. Asked about the prospects for the joint SED-SPD proposal on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe as well as on the letter from the governments of the CSSR and GDR to Federal Chancellor Kohl, Brandt replied that what has been proposed means, with regard to the FRG, that the federal government, even if it does not identify with every word, must take up the subject and enter into negotiations on it.

We have noted from our Western neighbors, from the Benelux states in particular, interesting, positive reactions. Willy Brandt announced that Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, will travel from Berlin to Brussels to discuss and possibly reach an agreement of views with Western neighbors. He hopes, Egon Bahr added, that the federal government will consider very carefully how it will react. It would be good if now, over and above the governments of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR, the adjoining neighbors will also express their interest, since they will have to cooperate, at least indirectly. If we can withdraw chemical weapons from this region, which we all really wish for, then it must be clear that they are not placed next door, but that they are thus withdrawn from a larger area in the center of Europe and can thus no longer be used, Egon Bahr said.

On the subject of future talks, the SPD Presidium member remarked that the question of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the center of Europe is a particularly qualified form of confidence building that has an even greater political value than it does a military one. "But that is a complicated subject and we will just see how we get on," said Bahr.

Asked about the recent discussion between Mikhail Gorbachev and the SPD politician Johannes Rau in Moscow, according to which the USSR wants to respect and guarantee such a zone, Guenter Gaus remarked that a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe must be repected or guaranteed by those who have such weapons at their disposal. The publicist and former state secretary said: "The USSR, by stating its willingness for this has come an important step closer."

The SPD ascribes the greatest importance to the danger of the destabilizing effects of a militarization of space, and Willy Brandt in response to a relevant question. The militarization of space would lead to a new round of the arms race: that is the main point of the SPD's objections. "We are of the view that Geneva will bring no real progress -- and in this case, there is no division between those who are responsible here and those who speak for the SPD -- if one does not grasp what the foreign ministers of the two nuclear world powers agreed to at the beginning of the year, namely to negotiate the three categories of weapons which are in existence, or are to be developed, in close association with each other."

Willy Brandt pointed to the initiative of the six heads of state and government on five continents, the significance of which cannot be evaluated highly enough. This, incidentally, is also a joint conviction that has been expressed here in Berlin. Brandt announced that in November one can reckon on a large number of the most preeminent scientists in the world representing their scientific convictions on the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Asked about which area of relations between the two German states could, quite specifically see a qualitative improvement in the foreseeable future, Brandt referred to the Basic Treaty. There are grounds enough to recall this, to grasp this, and to say that this still capable of development, he said. "The governments of the two German states undertook at that time more than has so far been implemented in the settlement of practical matters," said Willy Brandt. He named environmental protection, culture, and other spheres. In the sphere of intensive consultations on questions of European security there is still considerable scope for cooperation, which could substantially exceed the level so far.

After this, Willy Brandt again talked of his trip around the town the previous day. People were friendly towards their leader and towards the guest. "He himself once lived illegally in Berlin in 1936. Erich Honecker frequently referred to this, for he was arrested in Berlin in 1935 and then taken to Brandenburg.

As far as Marzahn is concerned, Willy Brandt added, it is already highly interesting to see how, where there was once a village, there now suddenly stands a whole town. The trip around the town was a good suggestion by Erich Honecker. "This excursion left me with favorable impressions, the people were friendly."

Views Humanitarian Issues, Ties

LD201252 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR leadership firmly intends, "after not too long a time," to approve more visits to the West by GDR citizens in urgent family matters. This was announced by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt today at the end of his visit to East Berlin. He referred expressly to his talk with SED leader Erich Honecker yesterday.

At an international news conference in Niederschoenhausen Castle, Brandt said there will be, in his "well-founded assessment, a broader application in practice of the exit regulations." This does not necessarily mean that new reasons will be included in the list of regulations, but that there will be "more authorizations" on the basis of a relevant GDR directive of 15 February of this year.

The joint communique issued after the Honecker-Brandt talks yesterday also referred to the constructive continuation of efforts in the humanitarian sphere. Pointing to statements by his GDR partners in the talks, Brandt stressed to newsmen: "The texts are indeed to be understood as a specific announcement."

Brandt warned: "A dogmatic attitude on our part can make many things more difficult." He strongly recommended "waiting some, not too long a time, and quietly observing how these regulations will be implemented in the future." One will be able to draw up a balance sheet in the foreseeable future. "Bonn, too, should do this." In this connection Guenter Gaus, the former permanent representative of the FRG in East Berlin, who was part of Brandt's entourage, said that one will be able "to take stock after 6 months."

Brandt said that "in the expectation of positive regulations" he also "brought up questions of entry and re-entry to the GDR" and of bringing the visiting possibilities of the West Berliners into line with those of the West Germans. "I was promised that there will be a benign examination of a number of individual cases," Brandt said.

According to political observers, Brandt's statements at the news conference suggest that Brandt could have learned the date that SED leader Honecker would like to pay his postponed visit to the FRG. Asked if he could name a date, Brandt replied that it would "not be polite" for him to answer this question in place of Honecker. He said he is "convinced" that Honecker wants the visit. Brandt gave the following warning to the CDU/CSU, without mentioning their names: "I believe that this visit would be made easier if the forthcoming visit by the second man in the GDR, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, is not called into question through trifles of protocol." The federal government should pursue this thought.

In the talk between Brandt and Honecker, the case of the GDR spy in the chancellor's office, Guenter Guillaume, of several years ago, an affair that caused Brandt's downfall, was possibly also discussed. In response to a question on this by an American journalist, Brandt said he could not recall this topic having played an important role. During this phase of the talk those accompanying him had not been present, he said. The general question of the usefulness or nonusefulness of intelligence services played a "modest role."

It struck political observers that today NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published an article by the Parliamentary Political Press Service, which is close to the SPD, and also included the passage recalling the "ill-feeling about the Guillaume affair." The very mention of Guillaume's name in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND is considered unusual.

At the news conference Brandt imparted the information, which was new to him, "that the missiles deployed in the GDR and CSSR could reach the Rhine in under a minute." Honecker and he share the view that a halt to further missile deployment could make the Geneva negotiations easier. No weapons should be put into space. Honecker and he have "moderate hopes" that the summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet party leader Gorbachev "might close the path to confrontation and open it to cooperation."

Brandt said that on the current negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin on a cultural agreement and youth exchange and on joint efforts in environmental protection, he has been able "to promote positions of the federal government that I share."

From East Berlin, Brandt, who is accompanied by his wife Brigitte, travelled in a motorcade this morning to Weimar. After visiting the town he will return to the FRG this evening via the motorway.

Welcomed in Weimar

LD202139 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Weimar, 20 Sep (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on his arrival in Weimar today was greeted outside the "Elephant" hotel by about 1,000 people. He was greeted with applause and shouts of "Willy". Hours earlier the first crowds had gathered in the small market square outside the hotel where Brandt was welcomed by Erfurt SED chief Gerhard Mueller.

After a brief pause Brandt drove in a motorcade to the Goethe House on Frauenplan, a distance of only a few hundred meters. The original program had provided for this distance to be covered on foot. Many people used a shortcut to the Goethe House, where Brandt was again applauded. Considerable security measures were in force for Brandt's 4-hour visit to Weimar. Civilian security forces were present in great numbers. People standing near the hotel entrance were pushed back repeatedly before Brandt's arrival.

BILD SUGGESTS HONECKER TO VISIT FRG IN NOVEMBER

LD221519 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, 22 Sep (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, will, according to a report of the BILD newspaper (Monday edition), apparently come as soon as the end of November for his much-postponed visit to the FRG. According to the newspaper's information, Honecker has let it be known that he considers this date favorable, unless the planned mid-November summit between CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President in Geneva, contrary to expectations, ends in a sensation.

In this regard, the federal press office announced today that all previously named dates for the visit by Honecker are speculation. So far, no letter from Honecker on this subject has been received in Bonn.

Only a few days ago, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl postponed a trip to Africa planned for November. Government circles justified this decision with the chancellor's urgent home obligations, without clearly elucidating those obligations.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD211011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1958 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] UN/New York, 20 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting in the UN mission in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. In the course of an exchange of views that took place in a cordial atmosphere and showed complete agreement in views, questions of bilateral cooperation and the international situation were discussed, including problems which are at the center of the 40th UN General Assembly session.

Foreign Minister Fischer informed his Soviet colleague about the main issues of GDR activity in implementing the policy of disarmament and peace.

The Soviet foreign minister explained the main issues of the USSR delegation's activity at the UN General Assembly, mentioning that the most important task is to prevent the militarization of space and implement measures for disarmament and detente.

There was also agreement that the unilateral initiatives of the USSR taken in this direction have already contributed to creating a favorable atmosphere for handling these questions at the UN General Assembly.

Taking part in the meeting were USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, Anatoliy Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, and Harry Ott, GDR deputy foreign minister and UN ambassador.

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

LD192306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, New York, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, met UN General Secretary Xavier Perez de Cuellar at the New York headquarters of the United Nations on Thursday for a friendly talk. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecerk, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and presented Perez de Cuellar with a bronze medal created by renowned GDR artists in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism and the founding anniversary of the United Nations. The box of the medal was embossed with the following observation by Erich Honecker: "The United Nations faces the urgent task of uniting the efforts of nations in the fight against the threatening war danger and in mobilizing all forces and means to safeguard peace. Since its founding, the first socialist German state, the GDR, has committed itself to do everything conceivable to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil." Perez de Cuellar is the first recipient of this medal.

The UN general secretary expressed his sincere thanks for the gift and said it is an expression of the great attention and appreciation the GDR shows the objectives and the activity of the United Nations. During his GDR visit he saw for himself that the active participation of the GDR inside the UN is part of its constructive commitment to peace, which is rooted in historical experience. The GDR foreign minister affirmed that the GDR considers the United Nations' most urgent objective to be concentrating all forces and means to end the arms race on earth and not to permit it in outer space. Only in that way can mankind be guaranteed a peaceful future.

Perez de Cuellar asked the GDR foreign minister to cordially reciprocate the greetings from State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG METALWORKERS DELEGATION

LD202214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today a delegation of metalworkers from the FRG. Together with Reimbard Sommer, the chairman of IG Metall in the FDGB, he had a friendly and frank discussion with the factory committees and union shopstewards from IG Metall in Voelklinger/Saarlouis.

In the meeting, which was attended by Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the State Council Chancery of the Chairman, and Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary, it was noted in agreement that the preservation of peace is important for all working people, for all citizens in the two German states.

Erich Honecker warmly welcomed the 53 members of the delegation, which is headed by Kurt Hartz, representative of IG Metall in Voelklingen and SPD deputy in the Saarland regional government, to the official seat of the State Council in Marx-Engels-Platz. As general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, as a trade unionist who took his first steps in the working class movement in the Saarland, he was very gratified by the visit. He provided his guests with a detailed overview of the political, economic, and social development of the GDR and said that the party and state leadership consistently feels obliged to act for the benefit of the people. It came from the people and serves the people.

In his remarks, which he interspersed with many personal reminiscences, Erich Honecker provided numerous examples to illustrate the successful development of the GDR in all spheres. It is the aim of all efforts in preparation of the 11th SED Congress to make socialism increasingly attractive for the working people, for all workers. With reference to the achievements, including above all the great social achievements, which have taken place in the past few years, he explained how good work pays off for each individual. The GDR will continue this successful policy.

Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy to the FRG metalworkers. The German workers and peasants state, together with the USSR and the entire socialist community, will make its contribution with all forces of peace, reason, and realism towards preventing a nuclear inferno. The decisive question at present in the nuclear age is to survive together or perish together. Despite all the differences and differences of views between the two social orders, the only answer can be: We are certain that we will attain our goal, the maintenance and strengthening of peace. In this connection, Erich Honecker renewed the GDR's readiness to develop sensible relations with the FRG.

The GDR is in favor of halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from extending to space. Peace must be created with ever fewer weapons. It must not be overlooked that the FRG is being increasingly filled with nuclear first-strike weapons. War must never again emanate from German soil. The GDR will continue to do its utmost to strengthen peace.

On behalf of his colleagues, Kurt Hartz expressed great pleasure that this talk with the SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman has taken place. He conveyed greetings from metalworkers in the Saarland and particularly from the Saarland premier, Oskar Lafontaine.

His colleagues wanted to use the talk and visit to brief themselves in detail about life in the GDR. He expressed satisfaction that trade relations are developing well between firms in the Saarland, where there are great economic difficulties, and the GDR.

Reinhard Sommer explained to his metalworking colleagues from the FRG the efforts of the trade unionists in the publicly-owned enterprises to make their contribution to the strengthening of socialism and improving life.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE, ARMS LIMITATION VIEWED

DW192008 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] According to news reports, many U.S. foreign and domestic policy problems were broached at the U.S. President's recent press conference. Public interest was focused on the U.S. stance on the Geneva negotiations and on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. Horst Kaeubler views the U.S. position:

As a result of this press conference in Washington, serious problems have been created. President Reagan is not ready to renounce the development and testing of space weapons. He does not intend to seriously discuss nuclear and space weapons at the Geneva negotiations or at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Dear listeners, no one has forgotten what direction was laid down early this year. On behalf of their governments, the USSR foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state agreed to resume negotiations so as to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth. Are these not very binding arrangements? However, not a word was said about them at the press conference in the White House.

What does the President's stated intention to continue antisatellite weapons testing, which was started last week and is part of the space weapons program, mean? It means that the United States intends to keep to the space militarization project. What does the President's rejection of any attempts to change the SDI, the space weapons program, mean? It means that Washington has dissociated itself from the very binding accords reached in Geneva.

A former U.S. president who has experience in dealing with the USSR and has personally arrived at a reassessment of Soviet-U.S. relations -- Richard Nixon -- urgently advised Ronald Reagan recently to recognize that certain limits must not be violated unless Reagan wants to run the risk of an armed conflict. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview with TIME that the United States and USSR just cannot afford to push things to the point of confrontation -- this deep concern has even been voiced to the White House by conservative circles in the United States.

What does Washington want to negotiate, if not the crucial problems resulting from the rapid development of arms technologies. Not even the most radical arms limitation agreements could make peace more secure today if laser and radiation weapons, killer satellites, and antisatellite missiles are to be installed in outer space tomorrow. The statements made by the President at the press conference last night are viewed as a provocation by all those who have set hopes and expectations on the negotiation process.

When the U.S. President made those objectionable remarks, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar called on the world's governments to resolutely act to put an end to all types of arms race, which is the greatest threat to mankind's survival.

LAZAR DELIVERS DINNER SPEECH; ENDS JAPAN VISIT

Lazar's Toast

AU191254 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Report on toast by Premier Gyorgy Lazar at dinner given in his honor by Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, in Tokyo on 17 September: "We Wish To Take a Further Step in Bilateral Cooperation -- Response by Gyorgy Lazar"]

[Text] In his response Gyorgy Lazar thanked his host for his appreciation of Hungary and said that the Hungarian people are respectful and friendly toward the people of Japan. "This may be attributed -- apart from historically-rooted cordiality -- to the strengthening relations of recent decades which have shown a good and pleasing influence on more and more aspects of life. Our attention and esteem are also based on the refined culture of your people, which is unique in the world and is based on industrious work, taste, and knowledge, as well as on the conspicuous economic, scientific-technological achievements that have earned Japan the world's appreciation in recent decades."

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction that his talks in Japan will contribute to the strengthening of the traditional friendship of the Hungarian and Japanese peoples and to a better understanding of each other, which will give a further impetus to expanding relations.

As was already mentioned at the previous afternoon talks, Lazar recalled that the Hungarian and Japanese sides expressed different views on the reasons for the tense international situation, but that they agreed that it is most important for both nations, which have indelible memories of their devastating war tragedies, to preserve peace and promote lasting and firmly based cooperation of peoples and nations. "The Hungarian Government is deeply convinced that in today's tense world burdened with dangers, all countries and governments, more than ever, share the responsibility of preserving peace and preventing a world thermonuclear catastrophe."

Lazar continued: "Hungary, together with its allies, makes efforts to make an active contribution to easing international tension, promoting the cause of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and to do its best to maintain and develop, based on equal rights, the relations of countries with different social systems. I may state here again that we are prepared to cooperate with every country and government guided by the same principles. We are firmly convinced that peaceful coexistence for which there is no reasonable alternative, is in the common interest of all of us.

"My visit, which I hope is an important stage in the development of Hungarian-Japanese relations, provides a good opportunity to review the state of bilaetral cooperation, taking account of the achievements and examining together the ways and means of further deepening our relations."

Gyorgy Lazar emphasized his conviction that there would be many further opportunities to develop political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and human relations.

"We would like to utilize all possibilities to the highest possible extent. However, we are aware of the mutual will, interest, and suitable flexibility required in developing relations in the present unfavorable international situation. We also must solve the problems of the great geographical distance and the lack of trade traditions.

"We will make efforts to follow the road of cooperation. I sincerely hope that this intention will be reciprocated. I would like to assure our respected hosts that just as in the past, you can count on the Hungarian People's Republic as a correct partner" in the future, said Gyorgy Lazar as he raised his glass to the health of Emperor Hirohito and all those present, as well as to the friendship of the two peoples, to fruitful relations between Japan and Hungary, and to peace.

Lazar's Return

LD211724 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar has arrived home from Japan. He visited the island country at the invitation of the Japanese Government. In the course of his discussions with Prime Minister Nakasone, they agreed that the expansion of relations is in the mutual interest of both countries, and that new organizational forms are needed to aid the development of cooperation. The Japanese side promised to provide favorable customs treatment for Hungarian goods, starting from the beginning of the next fiscal year, to facilitate Hungarian exports to the island country. In the course of Gyorgy Lazar's talks in Tokyo, the wish was expressed that Japanese enterprises invest capital in Hungary.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PRESCRIPTIONS FULFILLED

LD190808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Summary] For the first time since 1978, funds taken away from agriculture and food industry will be smaller in 1986 than the benefits ensured by the modification of the economic regulators. This has been stated at the week-long series of agricultural regional conferences that have been held in various countries and that ended today. The leaders of the branch said that agriculture has so far fulfilled the production prescriptions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan; indeed, it even exceeded those in some spheres. In some branches, along with achievements, tensions, too, developed: primarily in animal husbandry, corn production, and some vegetable subbranches. Cattle and pig stocks have declined following the reduction of the raising mood of the farmers and, because of the lack of appropriate material incentives, a smaller area was sown for corn than in previous years. The technical, material, and technological, as well as economic conditions, are better for the fulfillment of the tasks of 1986 than they have been for the past 5 years. Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Politburo member, chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, participated in the regional conference and also gave a lecture.

FOREIGN COAL PURCHASES INCREASE 40 PERCENT

LD222351 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] In order to ensure fuel supplies for the population, we are purchasing 1.7 million metric tons of coal from abroad. This is percent more than we bought last year. Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade, said that at present there is a shortage of coal particularly in north and east Hungary and in the Alfoeld region. For that reason the system of so-called advanced booking has been introduced in these areas. There is also a need for restrictions concerning the quantity of coal that may be purchased in order to ensure that needs can be continuously met.

The coal mining industry promised to make up for the shortfall by the mid-November by working on Saturdays and Sundays. They promised to fulfill the planned target of 5.2 million tonnes. The minister emphasized that for the sake of maintaining continuous supplies, it is desirable that the population should not buy its fuel for the whole winter at one time. Incidentally, the transportation industry has taken the necessary measures to forward deliveries from the production places to the depots without delays.

MARJAI TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD212036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has left for Moscow. Our country's permanent representative to CEMA is to take part in the forthcoming session of the Executive Committee of the organization.

SARLOS RECEIVES NIKONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION

LD230833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation has arrived in our country at the invitation of the National Assembly led by Viktor Nikonov, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of a Soviet of Nationalities committee, was received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and National Assembly president.

POLAND'S MESSNER HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH MARJAI

LD210938 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Budapest on September 18-20 on the invitation of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In the course of cordial, friendly meetings, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Messner, gave briefs on the achievements and targets of socialist construction work in their countries. It was stated that the implementation of high-level resolutions on the furtherance of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation was successful, and consequently, economic relations developed comprehensively and dynamically and promoted the realization of both countries' targets. Consultations on the two countries' economic systems were considered useful.

The Polish vice-premier held talks with senior Hungarian economists, and visited the Ikarus body and vehicle factory and the Feher Akac agricultural cooperative of Dabas.

Nemeth Karoly, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, and Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Zbigniew Messner, who had talks with Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the HSWP Budapest Committee, and Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. Zbigniew Messner left Budapest Friday.

TEMPORARY ARRESTS LIFTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

LD211841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] PAP reports that in connection with a statement issued by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the Presidium of the Main Council of the League of Polish Women, organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office, guided by humanitarian motives, have lifted the temporary arrest of Haline Bojanowska and Miroslawa Grabowska from Warsaw; Hanna Grotkowska from Przasnysz; Anna (Kubas) from Kielce; and Piotr Szlachta from Wroclaw.

Investigations are being carried out with regard to the above-named. They are suspected of activities against the public order.

AFP Account

AU211804 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Five political prisoners have been temporarily set free here for humanitarian reasons, including a four-month pregnant sociologist, following a call by leading female figures for her release.

The pregnant woman is Miroslawa Grabowska, aged 32. Also released from preventive detention are Halina Bojanowska, Hanna Grotkowska, Anna Kubat and Piotr Szlachta, the Polish news agency PAP said. The four women and one man were accused of "acts aimed at disturbing public order". PAP said investigations into the charges would continue.

PAP did not mention the appeal to Polish and international opinion last Tuesday by Danuta Walesa, wife of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, actress Krystyna Zachwatowicz-Wajda (wife of film producer Andrzej Wajda), and Fr Zofia Kuratowska. The agency said the five had been released following a call from the government-backed Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance (PRON) and the League of Polish Women.

Mrs Grabowska was arrested here in mid-June with two other intellectuals -- Jan Kofman, 44, and Robert Mroziewics, 43, -- who are still in jail. All three were accused of working for the underground review KRYTYKA and face sentences of up to three years. Officially some 250 political prisoners are in Polish jails.

GLEMP COMMENTS ON U.S. SANCTIONS, OTHER ISSUES

LD211022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Maksymilian Berezowski report "from Washington"]

[Text] Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp, who is on a pastoral visit to the United States, is today expected in Detroit.

The primate held a press conference in Washington. Replying to questions, he said that from the very beginning he has believed that American sanctions against Poland harm our people, causing them considerable losses. We therefore want, said the cardinal, the sanctions to be lifted, creating a basis for good relations between our two peoples.

Speaking of other issues, he declared that he expects the talks concerning setting up an agricultural foundation in Poland to be successfully completed in the next few weeks.

A representative of the Polish press in America asked about the Polish church's reaction to the slanderous accusations of anti-Semitism, accusations which have also been heard in American schools. The primate replied that, although there was a slight pro-fascist trend in Poland before the war, the accusationsare unjust, particularly in the light of the suffering experienced by the entire Polish community during the war and the aid given to Jews then.

Ansering other questions, the cardinal said that there are few priests in Poland who, as he said, prefer to make political sermons to comments on the gospel. He added that the Holy See has recommended that pastors preach the gospel rather than politics.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI TRIP TO CUBA, UN

Delegation Named

LD201258 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20 (PAP) -- PUWP CC first secretary, Polish prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski went on an official visit of friendship to Cuba at the invitation of First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro.

At the Warsaw airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski was seen off by: President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the United Peasant Party CC Roman Malinowski, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, top authorities of the Democratic Party, National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON, members of the government.

The delegation by Wojciech Jaruzelski is composed of Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, Deputy Prime Minister Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee Stanislaw Dlugosz, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michael Janiszewski, head of the PUWP CC Secretariat Chancellery Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the PUWP CC Foreign Affairs Department Wlodzimierz Natorf, Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba Czeslaw Dega. The delegation is accompanied by advisers and experts.

After concluding the visit to Cuba, PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski will take part, as head of the Polish delegation, in the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Before the departure of the Polish delegation from Warsaw, Wojciech Jaruzelski made a statement to the Polish press agency PAP and also a statement for the Polish television news bulletin.

In both statements he stressed the importance of his visit to Cuba. Wojciech Jaruzelski also thanked all those numerous representatives of society who took part in the consultation preceeding his U.N. speech.

Jaruzelski Statement to PAP

LD201304 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (PAP) -- Following is the statement which the PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski granted for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY before the departure of the Polish delegation for Cuba:

"We are going firstly to Cuba to express sincere friendship to the Cuban nation and strengthen bilateral relations, which are developing successfully.

"As the first socialist country on the Western Hemisphere and thanks to its all-round attainments and its active foreign policy, Cuba enjoys appreciation and friendliness worldwide. It plays an important role in the international arena and in the Movement of Non-aligned Countries.

"Cuba showed Poland full understanding and constant friendship in the past few years and in the period difficult for us. It gave firm support to our actions to promote normalization of life in Poland and consolidation of socialist building.

"From the fraternal Cuba, we will go for the 40th jubilee, U.N. General Assembly session. We attach great importance to its course and results.

"The tasks now facing the entire international community are significant and urgent. The most important task is to make a step forward to strengthen international peace and security."

"New important initiatives are on the agenda of the 40th session. They include a proposal to sign a treaty on international cooperation in peaceful development of outer space under the conditions of its non-militarization, and also Polish proposals which remain valid.

"We are going to the 40th session well-prepared, convinced about social support for our plans and armed with a big volume of cogitations and proposals expressed during the public consultations over my address in the general debate.

"Meetings with leaders of many states and governments and foreign ministers present at the U.N. headquarters will be important part of our stay at the General Assembly session.

"I hope that they will serve the development of bilateral relations with these states and also further consolidation of the position of our country in the U.S. forum."

TV Interviews Jaruzelski

LD201747 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski prior to his departure for Cuba]

[Excerpts] This is Warsaw airport -- Okecie. Wojciech Jaruzelski was seen off by representatives of the highest party and state authorities, along with Henryk Jablonski. Before take-off the premier granted a short interview to television news:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Premier, what is your frame of mind as you leave for this extremely interesting and long -- but also, after all, very tiring -- journey?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps I should speak about the trip itself. It is very long, and, as you know, it is made up of two parts -- two stages. The first is Cuba -- a very interesting country, friendly, a brave nation upon which we bestow our esteem and our sympathy.

[Correspondent] What new things do you expect from this visit, sir -- perhaps not so much in political results as in your own impressions?

[Jaruzelski] My own impressions: Cuba is such a beautiful country, respecting traditions that are dear to us, possessing imposing contemporary achievements, and well, great perspectives -- a great dynamism in development -- and that is why, among other things, I am glad that I shall be able to see Polish specialists who are working on one of the Cuban building sites.

[Correspondent] Premier, the next stage is your participation in the 40th jubilee session of the United Nations. Many Poles in fact took part in the drafting of the speech which you will make to the General Assembly. This is a novelty in our political practices. To what extent did these consultations help you, sir, in the final drafting of this speech?

[Jaruzelski] I will, perhaps, slightly broaden the answer to your question. In the first place, this session is not important because it happens to be a jubilee one, but because it is taking place at a very difficult moment, in a difficult international situation. That is why every voice -- and we would like the Polish voice to be as constructive as possible -- is especially important. That is why I am very grateful to all those of our countrymen who were kind enough to answer my appeal and sent many very interesting opinions, thoughts, and proposals for my speech. Of course, it will not be possible to make direct use of everything, but this is an important and valuable impulse for which, taking advantage of today's conversation, I wish to give most sincere thanks.

[Correspondent] We also thank you most sincerely for this conversation, and wish you a happy trip.

[Jaruzelski] We are leaving, but our thoughts and our heart will always be with Poland. Goodbye for now.

[Correspondent] Goodbye. The Polish delegation is expected in Havana in the late night hours of our time. [End recording].

Greetings Sent From Plane

LD211316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] On the way to Cuba, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski sent greetings telegrams from the plane to President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal; FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl; President of Switzerland Kurt Furgler; President of France Francois Mitterrand; and Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

Coverage of Cuba Visit

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, including a reception held by Cuban leader Fidel Castro and plenary talks held on bilateral relations, see the Cuba section of the 23 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS FRG CONFERENCE ON PPR RELATIONS

Calls for 'Concrete Talks'

LD202317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] On the 20th anniversary of the historic memorandum by the West German Evangelical Church on the normalization of relations with Poland, a 3 day seminar devoted to the prospects for agreement between Poland and the FRG began at the evangelical academy in Loccum near Hannover. The seminar, taking place under the slogan "Supporting peace in Europe" is being attended by politicians academics, socioeconomic activists, publicists and journalists from both states. The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski; and the FRG delegation by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs.

Speaking at the forum, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated among other things, that we assess with satisfaction the evident reanimation in recent months of the dialogue between Poland and the FRG, on the inter-governmental as well as party and social organizations' plans. However, the very fact of dialogue and declarations made, -- although most pleasant to the ear -- is not enough for real progress, if it is not followed by measures bringing lasting, real and unambiguous regulation. We think, the Polish deputy premier said, that at the present stage one of the most important tasks is also to enter into serious talks aimed at regulating still open problems. I am thinking here among other things of the issue of drawing the full conclusions from the treaty of 1970 as the supreme norm in our relations in the intralegal sphere and in the further essential broadening of the treaty base.

The appropriate draft and propsed solutions were submitted earlier by the Polish side. We are ready for concrete talks at any time, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated.

Seminar Concludes

LD222211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] A 3-day seminar devoted to Poland-FRG relations with the participation of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and FRG deputy chancellor and minister of foreign Affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has ended in the West German town of Loccum. The seminar has shown that in some issues the assessments of both sides are close. This particularly concerns the need to increase efforts in order to maintain peace in Europe and to achieve disarmament. At the same time, however, different opinions have become apparant, which, according to the seminar's participants, proves the need for the dialogue to be continued.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD222127 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 22 -- Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary had also previously been a national list candidate for a deputy mandate [sentence as received].

At present, Kazimierz Barcikowski is occupied mostly with the problems of economy. Interviewed by a PAP journalist, he indicated that there is not enough belief in the sense of work and not enough hard effort to improve the situation in Poland, and thus in every Polish family.

He also admitted that numerous issues are much harder to solve than any time before, with regard in the first place to the improvement of economic conditions of our everyday life.

"I think that such a situation shall encourage strong activities and solid work. Resignation is not a solution. Passivity is an invitation to every failure and to a loss of chances" he added. "A wide plane for common and individual activities has been created over the last few years" continued Kazimierz Barcikowski. "And it is accessible not only to people who were and still are active in political, social and economic life."

In this context, the PUWP CC secretary recalled that the last term Sejm passed resolutions on people's councils and territorial- and factory-level self-governments. Such resolutions permit the citizen to take advantage of their right to influence the directions and methods of solving both the small as well as great problems. "The full uniformity of assessments is a utopia" stated Barcikowski, adding that "on the other hand, it is not a desired condition, since in consequence it leads to stagnation. We could quote classic on this subject, defining contradictions as engines of progress, though it would be stalling the problems off."

"It is a fact that numerous divisions could be drawn within the Polish society" continued Barcikowski. "We do not consider an idealistic levelling of all differences in views, attitudes, stances and assessments. The party, the leadership of which I have the privilege to belong to, together with the 8th term Sejm has defined an indispensable plane of agreement laying within our reach. We call it a line of agreement and a line of struggle. By agreement we understand the state of approval to basic solutions, including the political system issues, with the right to individual view concerning other issues maintained. The struggle concerns the attempts to weaken the socialist state and to destroy its legal order. If I stipulate for realistic thinking, I am aware that it is impossible to satisfy everyone, with no exceptions, with every decision."

Recalling the conclusions drawn upon history, Kazimierz Barcikowski also noted "the higher the prestige of state in the eyes of its citizens and its neighbours, and the more efficient and stronger the state structures, the more efficient and higher-esteemed are its authorities. It is necessary to work on popularization of awareness that a state is a representative and an executor of national interests."

"As an economist, I point to the fact that a state is as strong as its economy, and the latter is always, and today in particular, in need of a creative, reasonable and widespread initiative and activity."

"The socialist values decisive to the people's stance are slowly and painfully finding their way to our lives. It is easier for us to acknowledge our rights than our duties. It is the fulfillment of our duties, though, that conditions the possibilities to implement our rights" concluded PUWP CC secretary.

URBAN SPEAKS WITH POLISH JOURNALISTS 19 SEP

LD200640 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept. 19 -- "The jubilee U.N. session will face the question of what stand to take on the two prevailing political and military lines, the Soviet, a peaceful one, and the American, the one arousing tension," Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said at a press conference for home newsmen held here today.

"The second package of (?issues contains) general economic affairs and social and educational problems. We expect progress in all those issues, and in the presentation of the Polish stand on these issues a U.S. session. Of help will be conclusions and proposals collected during the consultations preceding the elaboration of Gen Jaruzelski's address," urban added.

Afterwards, the government spokesman repeated his statement that Gen. Jaruzelski, who at first stage of the U.N. session will lead the Polish delegation, is leaving for New York on a visit to the U.N. and not to the United States.

Referring to the forthcoming visit by the Polish leader to Cuba, Urban stated that the visit will contribute to the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries, especially in economy. Also expected is an exchange views on the most important international issues.

"SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has accepted an invitation to pay a visit to Poland, extended by PUWP CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and is due to arrive in Poland in a not too distant future. We attach great importance to this visit, Willy Brandt was one of the architects of the treaty of December 1970, which gave a start to the normalization of the Polish-FRG relations, and he is a highly respectable politician," the government spokesman said.

Answering a question concerning relations between Poland and its creditors from the Paris Club, Minister Jerzy Urban said that Poland in 100 per cent had met its obligations to private banks. But the repayment of Poland's debts, which was also underlined during negotiations with the Paris Club concluded by the signing of agreement, depends and will continue to do so on normalization of Poland's relations with the West and on credits, including credits to boost pro-export production and enable access of Polish goods to Western markets.

"Poland is working intensively to create such economic conditions for cooperation with abroad as to meet our commitments in the best possible way. At present, an IMF mission has arrived in Poland on another working visit", said the government press spokesman.

Another question concerned information broadcast by the Radio Free Europe of the alleged growth in diseases and deaths in Poland caused by environmental pollution. "What the Radio Free Europe claims is a fraud. The tests performed have nowhere stated correct, tangible links between the state of natural environmental and vulnerability to concrete diseases," said Urban.

"Another fraud by the RFE is the information on the increased mortality figures in Poland in general and exceptionally among new born babies. The statistics say something to the contrary. The current mortality rate is 9.5 per 1,000 inhabitants and is lower than in many West European countries. Infant's mortality rate in Poland dropped over the last 25 years from 55 to 19 percent" Urban added.

Answering the question on Warsaw's reaction to the FRG's postage stamp with an inscription "40 years of integration of German exiles from their native parts", Minister Urban said that the Polish Government had lodged a protest with the FRG's authorities and the International Postal Union. "We protest against the phrase exiles". There was no expulsion, one should not use the word for the transfer of German population conducted not only in Poland but in the whole Europe in the years 1945-1949 under the Potsdam decisions and executive agreements going with the decision.

"These were resettling actions based on international law," said the government spokesman and added that Polish post would not deliver letters and packages bearing the stamp.

Referring to the prospects for improved housing policy in Poland, the press spokesman said that the government proposals for the next five years envisage the construction of 1,100 thousand flats and renovation of 300,000 flats. This will enable a marked drop in apartment deficit and will lower the number of families without an apartment to 9 per cent.

Views Jaruzelski Trip, Crops

LD200634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Marek Kassa report on Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 19 September press conference]

[Text] Here is a reply to my question: What does the government think about preparations made by Poles living in America for hostile reception of General Wojciech Jaruzelski?

[Begin Urban recording] First of all, O do not consider the assumption that Poles living in America are preparing for hostile reception of Gen Jaruzelski true. Indeed, some institutions of a politically hostile character, extremely hostile to our country, are making preparations for such a hostile reception -- this includes the board of Polonia Congress and various structures connected or set up by political emigrants linked with the former leadership of Solidarity -- but these are not Poles living abroad. There will be a meeting between Gen Jaruzelski and representatives of Poles living abroad, [words indistinct] express a tataly different attitude to this issue. I do not expect that these preparations for hostile demonstrations are of large dimensions. In New York anyone can organize a demonstration if he has even modest sum of money: There are set charges for each demonstrator -- it is not all that expensive. Any demonstration can be arranged, and besides paid demonstrators there is always a group of emigrants that will come. I do not expect that Poles living in America will indeed turn out on the streets against Gen Jaruzelski, but let us wait a little and we will see if my forecast is correct -- if 200 or 1,000 persons appear, and not hundreds of thousands as threatened by Mr Mazewski. [end recording]

I also asked why no government representative wished to speak to Hans Dregger when he was in Poland, but Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke to him during his stay in FRG.

[Begin Urban recording] Kazimierz Barcikowski stayed on a visit in FRG as a chairman of PZPR parliamentary group at the invitation of the FRG SPD Parliamentary Group. The visit was of an official character, and during the official visit he met with the chairman of the CDU Parliamentary Group, Mr Dregger. On the other hand, Mr Dregger was on a private visit in Poland. Because this private visit took place in the period of intensified statements by Mr Dregger, which met strong criticism in Poland create grounds for common discussion on issues of our country, it seemed that it was not the best moment to disturb the relaxing character of Mr Dregger's journey with political talks. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban also replied to the question on this year's crops:

[Begin Urban recording] This question is a little premature. The crops have not been assessed because it is difficult to do before grain has been stored.

So far, we have purchased over 75 percent of the planned amount of grain. Purchases are approaching the level of last year, when we managed 4.1 million tons. The quality of the grain has improved. There is more wheat and barley. The crops will not be much smaller than last year, when we achieved an average index of 30 quitals from one hectare -- but these are only preliminary figures, albeit very interesting for public opinion. [end recording]

URBAN 10 SEP REMARKS ON ELECTIONS BOYCOTT CALL

AU191230 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Sep 85 p 3

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 10 September]

[Excerpt] Donald Forbes, REUTER: About 100 Solidarity members have signed a petition calling on Polish citizens not to vote in the coming elections. Is this a violation of Polish law, and what do the authorities intend to do about it?

Urban: This is nothing new. This call was signed not by any Solidarity members but by avid, radical, and extremist political activists hostile to our state. We believe this is, as it were, a logical effect of their political evolution, which is already causing today a complete shunning of affairs of the state. They no longer recognize our state as their own. I believe that calling for a boycott of the elections and abstention from voting even contains an element of cowardice because, as I have already said, one can express various convictions through voting, even ones that are against the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth program.

Let us not worry about this boycott because it clarifies, as it were, the political line of these already isolated and radical groups of adversaries and is making the very act of voting a voice against these radical groups who are treating our collective affairs in such a way that they turn their backs on them and adhere to the philosophy whereby the worse it is in Poland the better, because this may lead to conflicts and unrest that in turn will permit these groups to come out into the open once again, with the West's support. As far as the legal aspects are concerned, I cannot make any assessment. Everything depends on the circumstances and forms of such activity. These are people who are conducting political activity that according to our law is illegal. They are gathering in illegal groups and trying to sow unrest. But right now I cannot say what the legal category for their conduct is. In any case, this is not the most important matter in assessing their movements.

SPEECHES GIVEN AT DINNER FOR INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

Ceausescu Speech

AU191217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in honor of Indonesian President General Suharto in Bucharest on 16 September]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. President and esteemed Mrs. Suharto, esteemed guests from the Republic of Indonesia, comrades and friends: It gives us particular pleasure to cordially greet you as guests of Socialist Romania and to warmly welcome you to our country.

The visit you are paying is an expression of the positive relations of Romanian-Indonesian cooperation and of our common desire to elevate them to a higher level in the interest and benefit of both our countries and peoples.

We can note with satisfaction that in past years Romanian-Indonesian relations -- based on full equality, esteem, and mutual respect -- have consistently developed. The talks we have had together and the joint declaration adopted during my visit to your beautiful country in November 1982 -- a visit we recall with pleasure -- have opened up further prospects for mutually advantageous Romanian-Indonesian cooperation and collaboration. There are great possibilities for further developing exchanges and cooperation between Romania and Indonesia -- especially in a number of important areas such as the extractive industry, energy, raw materials, machine-building, transportation, agriculture, and other areas. I want to express the conviction that during this visit and within the framework of the talks we began today we will reach new understandings that will ensure prospects and a lasting and stable long-term basis for our cooperation. Experience in Romanian-Indonesian relations up to now convincingly demonstrates that differences in social systems cannot -- and should not -- hamper the development of broad and fruitful cooperation between countries when this cooperation is based on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and when priority is given to the interests of people aimed at living in peace and promoting broad international cooperation.

During your visit you will have the opportunity to become better acquainted with the Romanian people, with some of their achievements in building the new system, and with their determination to fashion a free, independent, and happy life, to cooperate actively with all peoples in the world, to constructively solve the complex and serious problems confronting mankind, and to establish a lasting atmosphere of peace, cooperation, and complete international security.

Under current international circumstances when there is great tension, when more and more threatening clouds are gathering in the world's sky -- clouds of new world war which, under today's conditions, would inevitably turn into a nuclear war that would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet -- it is more necessary than ever before that all states, people, and advanced forces everywhere strengthen their cooperation and act in close unison to halt the dangerous trend of events toward a world catastrophe and to ensure the firm assertion of the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace. The interests of peace and progress, reason and a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the whole of mankind must triumph over any differences! There is nothing more important than halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to disarmament, eliminating the danger of a new world war, of a nuclear catastrophe, and defending the supreme right of nations and people to life, peace, and a free and independent existence. This is the major issue of our era!

As a European country, Romania is deeply concerned with the particularly serious situation on our continent through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the nuclear countermeasures taken by the USSR. As is known, the first two rounds of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have yielded no result. On the contrary, the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe continued during that time.

Romania has welcomed the USSR's decision to institute a moratorium in connection with stopping the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe and unilaterally halting any kind of testing of such weapons. We expect the United States to respond positively to those initiatives and express the hope that both sides will do all they can and will act in a spirit of great responsibility to reach accords that will bring about the cessation of the arms race, the elimination of nuclear missiles from Europe and throughout the world, and the cessation of any kind of actions to militarize outer space.

We have also welcomed and assess as a positive factor the organization this fall of a meeting between the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Undoubtedly, this meeting could influence the development of the Geneva negotiations between the two nuclear powers. However, European countries should not wait and see how the Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the meeting between the leaders of the two states will proceed. All countries on this continent -- primarily the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries -- must intensify their actions to force the two great nuclear powers to take tangible steps to achieve an acceptable accord for both sides in connection with nuclear and space weapons. This would be in keeping with the desires and hopes of all people to halt the arms race and eliminate the threat of a thermonuclear war.

Within the framework of general efforts to strengthen security on the European Continent, Romania takes firm action to develop cooperation in the Balkan area and to turn it into an area of peace and cooperation without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We also advocate the creation of such areas without nuclear weapons in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

We believe that under the current circumstances we must do all we can to eliminate the use or threat of force in international relations and to resolve all conflicts and problems of contention between states solely by peaceful means and negotiations. In this respect we advocate the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference on Middle East problems with the participation of all sides concerned including the PLO, the USSR, the United States, and other countries that can make a positive contribution to a comprehensive solution to problems and to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in that area.

It is also necessary to immediately stop the conflict between Iran and Iraq -- which causes both countries great material and human losses -- and to proceed to resolving problems between the two countries by negotiations.

We also believe that the problems in Southeast Asia, Indochina, and other parts of the world must be solved by the same peaceful means. In this spirit, we welcome Indonesia's position, and the position of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Countries) that advocate a politicalsolution to the problems in that part of the world and the transformation of Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability, and peaceful cooperation.

Deeply concerned about the worsening of the world economic situation -- which pratica affects all countries and especially the developing countries -- Romania is carrying sustained activity to surmount the current economic crisis, to solve the problem of underdevelopment -- including foreign debts and the excessively high interest rates - in a comprehensive and equitable way, and to establish a new international economic order. In this respect, we advocate a summit conference of the developing countries that will establish tangible steps to strengthen cooperation among them and draw up a common strategy in negotiations with the developing countries.

We struggle very firmly to increase the role of the United Nations in the internation arena and to ensure the participation, on an equal footing, of all countries in solving world problems. We believe that small- and medium-sized countries, developin and nonaligned countries in particular, can make an important contribution in this respect.

We are firmly convinced that, acting in complete unity, the people in the world have the necessary power to bring about a new trend in the international arena, and the assertion of the policies of detente, disarmament, peace, and cooperation.

Convinced that the visit you are paying to Romania will mark an important new stage in strengthening cooperation between our countries, I want to toast:

-- Your good health, Mr President, and Mrs Suharto;

-- the progress and prosperity of the friendly Indonesian people;

-- a more and more fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples;

-- and the good health of all of you! (loud applause)

Suharto Speech

AU191258 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on toast by Indonesian President General Suharto at dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 16 September]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President and Mrs Elena Ceausescu, ladies and gentlemen: To begin with, please permit me to express, on behalf of my wife and myself, on behalf of the delegation accompanying me, the government, and the Indonesian people, my great appreciation to Your Excellency and Mrs Elena Ceausescu for the special honor and warm hospitality we were shown from the very beginning of our arrival in your country this morning.

The atmosphere that prevailed during the state dinner this evening and the very amiabl words expressed by Your Excellency, Mr President, have deeply impressed me; they demonstrate how close the relations of friendship between our nations and countries ar Precisely in order to further strengthen these friendly relations, give an impetus to mutual understanding, and develop cooperation between our two nations and countries, I have taken the opportunity to visit this country in response to the invitation exten by Your Excellency, Mr President and Mrs Elena Ceausescu, during your visit to Indones 3 years ago, a visit that was crowned by success.

The Indonesian nation has heard a great deal about beautiful Romania and especially about its people, who love peace and independence.

We admire the way Your Excellency is leading the country, a way that has successfully ensured progress in various areas of the Romanian people's life. Under Your Excellency's wise leadership, the Romanian nation has been able to preserve its identity and national unity and to score meritorious achievements in the development of the forces of production and on the road of building a progressive society in all areas.

After referring to Romania's achievements in various areas, the Indonesian president said:

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: like the Romanian nation, the Indonesian nation is also engaged in a broad development process, which we began better than 15 years ago and which aims at improving the material and cultural standard of living of the Indonesian people so that they may live in conditions of progress and prosperity. We view progress and prosperity as permeated by justice that represents the substance of our national independence proclaimed before the whole world 40 years ago as a result of the struggle against colonialism during wars of independence and revolution.

Our current development is still in the stage of setting the base for the future society to which we aspire, a society based on our own ideas about life and state identity and on our own philosophical concepts. We call our state philosophy "Panceasila," the unity of five basic principles, the speaker continued, stressing that as far as the concept of life is concerned "Panceasila" is guiding us in resolving both our own problems and world problems.

On the basis of this concept of life, we promote a fraternal and tolerant attitude both at home and abroad.

At a domestic level we are determined to live in unity, despite the fact that we live in a territory that encompasses thousands of islands with distinctive traditions, customs, creeds, and other features. Our longstanding history and struggle have united us and we are determined to stay so as a nation and to continue to struggle for progress, prosperity, and justice.

At a foreign level we wish for peaceful coexistence, mutual trust and cooperation with all world nations, irrespective of ideology and political and social systems.

My current visit to Your Excellency's beautiful country -- my first visit to an East European country -- is also part and parcel of our efforts to strengthen relations of friendship and to intensify cooperation with all nations, irrespective of different ideologies, social and political systems. For this very reason we attach great importance to this visit.

As a developing nation, we are aware of the value of national independence and we are fully aware of the responsibility and difficulty the problems of development as a whole place on our shoulders. However, we also understand the great gains achieved through cooperation and mutual assistance among the developing countries. In this respect, both sides are firmly determined to continue to intensify relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries to ensure the progress of their people.

This visit of mine is taking place at a time when the international situation is disquieting. The arms race between the great world powers continues unrestrained and is accentuating, thus increasing the threat to peace and world security. Fear of a possible outbreak of a nuclear holocaust and the destruction of human civilization is inceasing. Within the context of efforts to lessen tension and preserve world peace, our nations and countries share many similar viewpoints. First, we advocate a halt to the arms race. The enormous budget used for manufacturing weapons that can destroy the human species and civilization must be used for efforts aimed at the progress and well-being of mankind.

At the same time, world economy continues to present big discrepancies between the advanced countries and the developing ones and the effects of inequities are still felt.

The main source of these global difficulties is the old world order that no longer corresponds to the requirements of our time. For this reason, it is necessary for all nations to be firmly determined to overcome this situation by establishing a new system of relations among nations based on mutual respect and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual cooperation for constructive purposes.

Your Excellency, Mr President, I believe that the purpose of my visit to Romania is precisely this strengthening of friendship and cooperation.

We have profited a great deal from the discussions we had this afternoon on our bilateral relations. I am also satisfied to note the numerous similar viewpoints we have on regional and international issues of common interest. At the same time, during the current visit, once again we have realized that the friendship between our two countries can be strengthened further and that cooperation within our mutual interests will expand in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to invite the distinguished guests to raise their glasses and, together with me, toast:

-- the continuous good health and happiness of Your Excellency, Mr President and Mrs Elena Ceausescu;

-- friendship between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Indonesia

Thank you! (loud applause)

Trade Agreements Signed

AU182043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1985 -- At the end of the Romanian-Indonesian talks on the further development of economic collaboration between the two countries, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and J.B. Sumarlin, minister secretary of state for national development planning of the Republic of Indonesia, signed "The Basic Principles of the Long-Term Agreement on Exports and Imports of Commodities Over 1986-1990 Between the Government of Romania and the Government of Indonesia" and the "Memorandum on the Talks Between the Romanian and Indonesian Delegations During the Visit Paid to Romania by the President of the Republic of Indonesia."

CEAUSESCU VISITS INDUSTRIES IN BRASOV COUNTY

AU201815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/9/1985 -- On september 20 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Brasov County which ranks first in point of per capita industrial production.

The visit started at the chemical combine in the town of Victoria, whose production has grown more than eightfold in the last two decades.

The RCP general secretary could see aspects of the production work and the way in which the combine's collectivity fulfills its important tasks for the renewal of production. Along this line, priority is given to various teflon items, ion exchangers for water treatment, resins for foundries, rubber processing and the wood-working industry.

Next, the RCP and Romanian state leader examined the variants for the siting of the "Victoria" nuclear power plant, an important investment project included in the national grid development programme. Participating were decision-makers, designers, experts in other spheres of activity. Guidelines were set for the elaboration of building projects for the new nuclear power plant. President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that optimal solutions be found for its location so as it should be near to water supply sources and comply with the land structure and configuration, and that the most economical variant be adopted by using the experience acquired during designing and building work in the plant at Cernavoda, so that construction operations should start as soon as possible.

The RCP general secretary also visited the "Fagaras" chemical combine, a representative unit of the Romanian chemistry, where ammonia, pest-killers, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers as well as macromolecular products plants operate now.

The visit was an opportunity for an in-depth analysis of the way in which the combine's collectivity works to fulfill the tasks for this year's plan and for the whole quinquennium, to increase production and continually improve its technological and qualitative standards.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING JCP DELEGATION

AU211646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief secretary of the party Central Committee which is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The delegation leader extended warm, friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrades Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee, Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, and on behalf of the party leadership.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guests to extend, on his behalf and on behalf of our party leadership, warm, friendly greetings to Kenji Miyamoto, Tetsuzo Fuwa, and to the JCP leadership, together with wishes for success in their overall activity.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed the friendly relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the JCP brought about in part by the understandings and documents concluded during the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties. They also emphasized the desire to continue to expand cooperation between the RCP and the JCP, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, and to intensify exchanges of experience and contacts on questions of common interest for the benefit of both parties and the development of positive relations between Romania and Japan, and in the interest of strengthening friendship between our people.

Discussing certain aspects of the international political situation, the two sides stressed that under the current, complex and serious circumstances, it is necessary for all people to unite their efforts and to closely cooperate to halt the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and to promote a policy of detente, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

In this context, the two sides specified that the basic issues of our time are halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nulcear disarmament, and ensuring peace. They stressed the importance of achieving appropriate accords at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva in order to stop the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and eliminate all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world, prevent the militarization of outer space, and eliminate the serious threats that are hovering over mankind.

During the talks, the two sides stressed that the 40th anniversary of the tragic events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki once again placed in front of the peace movement and of the people throughout the world, the imperative need to do all they can to bar the road to a nuclear precipice and to safeguard peoples' and nations' supreme rights to existence and to free and dignified development.

The exchange of views also stressed the need to take firm action to solve the disputes between states by political means and negotiations in order to establish an atmosphere of security, trust, and broad cooperation in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world.

Proceeding from the serious world economic situation, the sides emphasized the significance of a comprehensive and equitable solution to the problems of underdevelopment, extremely high foreign debts that are burdening the poor countries, and the gaps between states with a view to establishing a new world economic order. In this framework, the two sides assessed that the reduction of military expenditures and the allocation of part of those funds for assisting the developing countries would exert a positive influence on the international political atmosphere and on the progress and prosperity of all nations.

The two sides reaffirmed the RCP's and JCP's desire to contribute to strengthening unity, solidarity, and cooperation among the communist and workers parties on the basis of full equality of rights and each party's right to independently establish its political line in accordance with the specific conditions in the country in which it is carrying out its activity.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1430 on 21 September carries an identical report of this meeting, with the addition of the following concluding paragraph:

["The interview which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP."]

UN AGENDA INCLUDES ROMANIAN-SPONSORED ITEMS

AU221837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1612 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] The United Nations, AGERPRES 22/9/1985 -- The UN General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its current session a Romanian-sponsored item called Solemn Appeal to All States in Conflict for an Undelayed End to Armed Actions and the Settlement of the Issues Among Them Through Negotiations and the Pledge of UN Member States To Settle States of Tension and Conflict and Existing Differences by Political Means, To Refrain from the Use and Threat of Force, From Interference in the Special Importance and Stringent Topicality of the New Romanian Proposal at the United Nations. This item will be examined by the plenary meeting of the General Assembly -- the most representative forum of the world organization.

At the United Nations the Romanian initiative is seen as a major item in the agenda of the current session which meets the highest commands of the contemporary international life.

The agenda of the current session also includes several items based on Romanian proposals, such as those referring to the freezing and reduction of military budgets, the economic and social consequences of the arms race, a halt to the recruitment of staff from developing countries, the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness. Furthermore, a number of items in the agenda, such as aspects of interstate economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and the enhancement of the role of the UN in the contemporary world are also underlain by initiatives set forth by Romania in cooperation with other states.

ANDREI MEETS WITH USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU211817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1985 -- The deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Aristov, has paid a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, the guest had talks with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and his deputy, Constantin Oancea. They approached questions of the growth of bilateral ties, as well as present-day international issues.

SUMMARY OF RCP DELEGATIONS VISIT TO USSR

AU201342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] A delegation of RCP activists led by Ion Catrinescu, member of the Central Committee and first deputy section chief of the RCP Central Committee, visited the USSR from 12-18 September to carry out an exchange of experience in the field of organizing party activity. The delegation conducted talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the Leningrad regional committee and Moscow city committee of the CPSU and visited a number of economic units and sociocultural establishments. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

FEC DISCUSSES REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC POLICY

LD212155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1327 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday afternoon, chaired by Janez Zemljaric, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] approved standpoints on comments and proposals of the republics and provinces on draft laws that regulate the development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo in the next medium-term period. The council also approved standpoints on comments and proposals of the republics and provinces on a draft law regulating reciprocal foreign exchange claims.

The FEC also examined and adopted a report on the realization of economic policy this year, it was announced today. The conditions in which this year's economic policy is being implemented are reported to have been rather exacerbated. On the whole, there were again a great number of factors this year that acted unfavorably on the dynamism and quality of socioeconomic development. What was missing were the planned efficiency in economic activity, a reduction in production costs, the intensification integration processes, and a speedier and more rational involvement in the international division of labor. Numerous inconsistencies manifested themselves in the application of a large number of laws, agreements, accords and other regulations.

The increasing rate of inflation, the FEC noted, constitutes the biggest problem and has a very negative effect on total social reproduction and relationships within it. In the last 8 months industrial production increased by 2.4 percent. Owing to droughts that lasted several months and the repurchase of wheat that was below that planned, agricultural production is expected to be reduced by 11 percent, instead of the planned 2.5 percent. It was assessed that the social product of the economy as a whole will increase by 1.2 percent this year. The FEC also noted that our economy has been slow in domestic and foreign market. A tangible decline in investments, which has continued this year, has affected this adaptation and production in general.

The FEC also examined basic issues regarding socioeconomic development in 1986.

The FEC deems that economic policy in the following year will be based on new economic systemic solutions and a new medium-term plan adapted to the existing economic situation and having anti-inflation and stabilization characteristics. The main orientation of economic policy in 1986 will be the consolidation of the qualitative factors of economic activity in keeping with a speedier and fuller implementation of the Long-Term Progam of Economic Stabilization.

The FEC also analyzed a report on the implementation of the energy balance this year and noted that the energy situation has been relatively stable so far, though there were some difficulties concerning the supply of all aspects of energy. To this end, the council adopted several conclusions and measures aimed at providing raw materials for energy production until the end of the year.

The FEC considers that, according to the present estimates, 2.5 trillion dinars should be invested in the development of the power industry. An analysis of the material position of the power industry and the FEC's standpoints, together with proposed measures, will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

The Council also approved the protective prices of basic agricultural produce in 1985 and 1986 as a basis for the coordination of the standpoints of republics and provinces.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ENDORSES BUDGET AMMENDMENTS

AU201628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Nedeljko Mirkovic report]

[Text] The National Defense Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber has discussed and endorsed the draft amendments to the federation's budget for this year. Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary for finance, said that the rebalancing of the budget to the tune of 80 billion dinars does not increase its users' rights, but that what is involved is a question of coordinating the budget with amended appraisals of the economic growth by law. Nedeljko Mirkovic reports:

When the federation's budget for this year was prepared, it was calculated that inflation would amount to 40 percent, that the social product would be about 45 percent, and that the dinar exchange rate against the dollar would be 210 dinars per dollar. Only a few months later it became evident that the federal budget had been tailored to a tight measure and that a rebalancing would be inevitable. The latest and probably not final estimates predict that inflation will be 72 percent and the social product 77 percent. Therefore, as Egon Padovan pointed out, what is involved is merely a question of bringing up the value of the budget funds -- that is, of bringing these funds in accord with changed economic conditions. The assistant federal secretary for finance said that an amount of 80 billion dinars for the federal budget would be mainly obtained from the federation's own revenue resources and that an amount of about 17 billion dinars should be provided by the republics and provinces.

Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, proposed a review of the reasons why the federal budget is based on inappropriate foundations and then must be rebalanced during the year. A wrong impression is thereby created that the budget's users are constantly issuing increased bills to the economy. Egon Padovan also expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that a feeling has been created among the public in connection with the budget rebalancing that only the tributes imposed on the economy are being increased. The Federal Executive Council has so far adopted a multitude of decisions precisely to improve the economy's position. One half of the revenue from customs, which this year is smaller than last year and which represents a revenue source for the Federation, is being returned to the economy by means of the measures stimulating exports.

Having been convinced by Egon Padovan's extensive explanations that no item of the budget exceeds the legal rights of the budget's users, the delegates approved the draft rebalancing of this year's budget. According to the conclusions of the committee, the largest portion of the funds involved -- that is, about 68 billion dinars -- should be used to equip our army and modernize and develop the appropriate production capacities.

STOJANOVIC EXPLAINS ERROR IN SERBIA SAWP REPORT

LD192327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, asked TANJUG to pass on his explanation in connection with a denial by the Federal Secretariat for Finance, which was published today in the public media.

The denial referred to the information that Stojanovic presented at a session of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference on 17 September. Stojanovic's explanation follows:

"In my speech I presented some information from the materials 'Initiative for concluding the social contract on the joint bases of financing general social and joint needs in the period from 1986 to 1990.' It refers to the material that was sent to those who were invited to attend a session of the Socioeconomic Relations Section of the SAWPY Federal Conference on 16 September 1985. In this material on page 14 is a table:'Repayment of the Incomes of Sociopolitical Communities and Self-Managing Interests Communities for Social Activity in 1984.' The information given is that the collected income of the federation in 1984 amounted to 484,122 billion dinars, in which the republics and provinces participated with the following amounts: Bosnia-Hercegovina 42,788 billion dinars; Montenegro 7,707 billion dinars; Slovenia 45,915 billion dinars; Serbia proper 250,894 billion dinars; Kosovo 5,125 billion dinars; Vojvodina 33,170 billion dinars.

It is obvious that there is no question here of any typing or printing error. At the session of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference I publicly stated (which I believe can be seen from the minutes) that in the information presented there might be an error of methodology, accounting, or bookeeping. I also clearly demanded (which can also be seen from the minutes) that the public should have access to the information about financial obligations of the republics and provinces to the federation. In this sense the information by the Federal Secretariat for Fianance is welcome. However, it should be clear that it primarily presents a denial of the information from the material cited, 'Initiative for concluding social contract....' I did not take part in the working out of this document in any way," says Ivan Stojanovic, concluding his written explanation.

VOJVODINA EXECUTIVE ACCEPTS SERBIA SOCIAL PLAN

LD192211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its extraordinary session today the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Assembly decided to accept the draft law for Serbia social plan. The text of the document endorsed today was a joint work of representatives from the Serbia SR Assembly Executive Council and from the Kosovo and Vojvodina Executive Councils.

It is reported that the proposed provisions of the SR of Serbia relate draft law on the social plan to the content and objectives of the section of the social plan of relevance for the republic's entire territory. This section of Serbia's social plan also formulates the economic policy of common interest, which is determined by the agreement on the development policy and is in line with the Constitution and the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Topical Issues of the Implementation of Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based.

MACEDONIA TUS VIEW PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY

LD192032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Skopje, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Attacks on social property are becoming more and more organized and more and more people are taking part in them. All forms of the usurpation of social property undermine the economic basis of the society, and they find the most favorable climate in the lagging behind of self-management and the absence of the influence of associated labor on making decisions.

The development of self-management and the increased role of the working class in decisionmaking could be the most significant barrier for curbing these dangerous phenomena for society. Therefore, the Trade Union Federation must consider the protection of social property as an essential class-ideological question. These are the main points from an introductory speech by Aleksandar Simeski at an extended session of the Council of Trade Unions Federation of Macedonia, which was held today and presided over by Vasko Kostojcinovski.

Criminal acts in the economy, whether carried out deliberately or due to omissions, are not the only or the most dangerous aspect of attacks on social property. More dangerous are attacks carried out in semipublic and semilegal ways, while at the same time "respecting" some of the decisions made by "competent organs and bodies," which result in enrichment that is not the result of work but of privileges. [Words indistinct] besides, it was said that no criminal act could have such bad consequences for social property as those resulting from not opposing bad work of idleness, as well as the lack of clear concepts on current work and development. Because of that, the trade unions and the organs of social self-protection in the organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities cannot play the role of "firemen" and react only when the consequences of all forms of attacks on social property become visible. It is necessary in all areas to create conditions and conscience so that social self-protection becomes the real self-managing ideal and everyday obligation.

It was concluded that questions of the protection of social property should be on the agenda of discussions in trade union organizations and municipalities made often. Apart from that, the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia will start an initiative to change and amend some laws that, because of their vague formulation are considered to prompt sometimes subtle, but sometimes also open, attacks on social property.

KOSOVO TRANSPORT WORKERS STAGE WORK STOPPAGE

AU211947 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] The workers of the Kosovatrans urban and inter-urban transportation stopped work at 1000 hours on 18 September. They returned to work at 1400 hours. The organization's personnel requested an urgent meeting to resolve the problem that caused the stoppage.

The collective's LC basic organization met and discussed the political and security situation and the causes for the stoppage. The meeting was also attended by members of the Prizren Communal LC Committee. The meeting came to the conclusion that the political and security situation is good, but the same cannot be said about the human relations in the collective. The major reason for the stoppage was the failure to inform workers, poor organization of the work, and disregard for the principle of remuneration according to the work done. The question under examination is the highest percentage value of the bonuses for administration staff, compared with those who in fact bring in the revenues.

Communists were included among those who took part in the stoppage. The Communists condemned this violation of the principles of self-management, but also pointed out the irresponsible behavior of leading members of the collective. A working group was formed to examine in detail the causes of the stoppage and allocate responsibilities.

DIZDAREVIC, DELEGATION DEPART FOR UN SESSION

LD211225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today left for New York to take part in the UN General Assembly jubilee session. The Yugoslav delegation, which is led by Dizdarevic, also includes Dragoljub Pekic and Zivojin Jazic, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs, and Ignac Golob, the SFRY's permanent UN representative. At Belgrade airport Raif Dizdarevic was seen off by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

STOJANOVIC RECEIVES USSR'S JEGOROV FOR TALKS

LD192220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Academician A.G. Jegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee. Academician Jegorov was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, chairman of the Commission for LC History of the LCY Central Committee.

Later, in talks between Stanislav Stojanovic and A.G. Jegorov, views were exchanged on cooperation between the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee and Yugoslav institutions dealing with the history of the workers' movement.

Reference was also made to the activities of the LCY and the CPSU in tackling the questions of the social development of the SFRY and the USSR, particularly in the light of preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Nikolay Rodionov, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was present at the reception and the talks.

KAZAKH, BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD192355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held talks in Sarajevo today with Mukhamed-Rakhimov Taufik Galeyevich, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers and chairman of planning. He leads a delegation of this Soviet republic, which is in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina as part of its visit to the SFRY.

The visit by the Kazakh SSR delegation to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina is the result of attempts on both sides to further develop and improve the already comprehensive cooperation between the two republics within the framework of the development of successful relations between the SFRY and the USSR, to which the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina makes a significant contribution.

It is reported that reference was made in the talks to new possibilities for developing cooperation, primarily in the area of economic cooperation. It was pointed out that there are real possibilities for the further improvement of the existing forms of cooperation and for establishing new ones, as there is an expressed interest by economic organizations of both sides in cooperation in the spheres of ferrous metallurgy, leather processing, furniture and other wood products production, agriculture, and the chemical and other industries.

Considerable results have been achieved in the Kazakh SSR in its economic development, particularly in the fields of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and agriculture. Bosnia-Hercegovina also has significant potential and organizations, which can be partners in economic cooperation, particularly in these fields. In this light both sides expressed interest in the further development of long-term cooperation. The need to develop higher forms of economic cooperation, such as production cooperation, specialization, exchange of technology, and joint building of some production projects, was particularly stressed. In this connection preliminary talks have already been held in Sipad and KTK Visoko.

The guests from the Kazakh SSR visited Energoinvest and Unis, where they also held talks on possibilities for arranging project contracts.

ZARKOVIC MEETS WITH VISITING PRC OFFICIAL

LD201509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Li Naiyin, member of the CPC Central Committee and editor in chief of the weekly LIAOWANG.

In a short friendly conversation Vidoje Zarkovic talked about LCY activity in connection with preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and the LCY's attitudes on the situation in the workers' and communist movement and made a particular reference to the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC.

ZARKOVIC, MEXICAN SOCIALIST LEADER HOLD TALKS

AU201428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep -- In the talks held today by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidum, with Pablo Gomez, general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Mexico -- in which Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidum; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Jose Voddenberg, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, also participated -- it was confirmed that the relations between the two parties are satisfactorily developing. At the same time it was noted that wide possibilities and mutual readiness exist for a further and more comprehensive development of these relations.

During its visit to our country the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico made a 2-day visit to the SR of Montenegro. Today the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico left our country and was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BULGARIAN MINISTER VISITS 16-20 SEPTEMBER

LD201502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] from 16 to 20 September 1985.

Rade Pavlovic, FEC member and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, was a host to the Bulgarian minister. The Bulgarian minister for machine building also held talks with businessmen in the SR's of Serbia, Croatia, and Bosia-Hercegovina on improving commodities exchange, particularly accenting higher forms of production cooperation as a long-term aspect linking the economies of the two countries.

At the end of the visit the two ministers signed a working document that envisages direct industrial cooperation between Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises with the aim of increasing the volume of mutual exchange. During his visit Minister Doynov was received by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Borisav Srebric, FEC vice president; Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the SR of Croatia; Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR; and Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia.

BULGARIAN CALL FOR CONFERENCE OF CP'S DISMISSED

AU201526 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which has its editorial offices in Prague, publishes in its latest Octover issue the view of Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on the question of convening a broader consultative conference of communist and workers parties. Branislav Canak coment in this connection:

A little more than a year ago the Communist Party of Argentina made a proposal on convening a world consultative conference of communist parties. These ideas have been alternatively and sporadically raised by individual workers and communist parties. With the aid of some analysis it would also be possible to determine the reasons why these ideas are raised in certain areas and at a certain time. Quite a few proposals of this kind have been made since the time of the 1976 Berlin Conference of European communist and workers parties. They have been most frequently made by representatives of the parties in the so-called socialist community, but they have also been made by representatives of other parties. One could say that the main reason for these proposals could be found in the current situation in international relations. Their goal has always been to create an appropriate propaganda and political-ideological atmosphere that would be used for confrontation with the other -- that is, the opposite -- ideological sphere.

Some consultative conferences have also been held. As far as their scope is concerned, from the viewpoint of the struggle for socialism as a world process and from the viewpoint of everything that was determined by the aforementioned Berlin conference and has been confirmed by time in practice, it is not even worth talking about. However, it seems that it is always necessary to call attention to this fact.

The LCY has clear views and criteria about the ideas of holding international consultative conferences of communist parties and does not favor any kind of an institutionalization of international meetings of communist parties. Yugoslavia and its LC have always proceeded from the view that the struggle for peace and progress must be waged on the basis of the broadest rallying of all forces of progress and democracy. Therefore, it will continue to adopt the same attitude toward the initiatives of this kind as it had advocated in the past and which it comprehensively explained at the Berlin conference. The paths of cooperation that were opened up in Berlin have not been explored by far and the opportunities they offer are indisputably greater than those offered by such a conference as Stanishev now advocates.